



# THE BULLETIN.

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## The Governor's Message.

The Message of Gov. ROBINSON to the Kentucky Legislature is spread at large before our readers in this issue of the Bulletin. It is a document written with great clearness, dignity and elegance throughout, and the latter half of it, especially, is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of lofty, manly patriotism, and blazes with the electrical fires of genuine eloquence. We trust the public will receive this impressive manifesto from the Chief Executive officer of the State, in the spirit in which it has been addressed to them. Kentuckians have always endeavored to develop the characteristics of a noble people described by Edmund Burke, having too much honor to inflict an injury on others, but at the same time too much spirit to submit to indignity or wrong from any quarter, on any pretext.

The latter half of the Governor's Message, burns with this noble spirit, in which he calls on the Legislature to set the seal of their condemnation on the unconstitutional and madly impolitic schemes of the Federal Administration. There are some things in the first half of the Message which we regret to find there, indications of political opinions we deem sound, and imputations against political opponents which we believe unjust. Most palpably unjust do we regard his accusation that the Legislative and Executive Departments (meaning Gov. MAGOFFIN and the first Legislature elected under his Administration) were "disposed to obstruct the General Government in the exercise of its legitimate powers." On the contrary, the majority of that Legislature supported the very policy which Gov. ROBINSON (then a Senator) approved; and as to Gov. MAGOFFIN, the worst that can be adduced against him, in support of the accusation that he was disposed to obstruct the "legitimate" powers of Federal Government, is, that having heartily co-operated with Gov. ROBINSON and his party in their neutrality policy, he (MAGOFFIN) was sincerely for adhering to it after ROBINSON & Co., its originators, had abandoned and repudiated it!

We know of no case in which Gov. MAGOFFIN attempted to obstruct the "legitimate" functions of the Federal Government; nor of any other case in which he attempted to obstruct the illegitimate acts of the President in any form more emphatic, or in any spirit more hostile, than is exemplified, and as we think very properly and justifiably, by Gov. ROBINSON himself, in his own Message now under notice, wherein he denounces Lincoln's policy in terms of terrible significance, and calls on the Legislature to stamp it with their solemn reprobation. Is it a merit in Gov. ROBINSON to do what it was a fault or a crime in Gov. MAGOFFIN to do?

Gov. ROBINSON's denunciation of secession and secessionists is very severe; but this is balanced, perhaps overbalanced, by the severity of his denunciation of abolition and abolitionists. We are not now and never have been advocates of the doctrine or practice of secession. We have rejected the doctrine as a heresy and the practice as revolution. But let the truth be told and do justice even to the devil. It is a historical fact that the heresy of secession was an invention of the Puritanical Yankees. They invented it in the time of old John Adams' administration; they broached it to the public in the time of Jefferson's administration; they threatened to carry it out fully, and did carry it out partially, in the time of Madison's administration, when we were at war with the most gigantic power of christendom; and now, they are only too glad, we sincerely believe, that the pluck which they lacked in 1812-15, has been displayed by South Carolina's assumption of the odium of the heresy; for we do not doubt that at heart the abolitionists of New England were as much or more disunionists than the secessionists of South Carolina. But the beginning of our deplorable national troubles was not, as so many shallow politicians and ignorants, or silly or prejudiced people seem to think, either in the act of South Carolina's Secession, or its inevitable consequences.—As well might it be said the ploughmen who attacked the British at Concord and Lexington, brought on the War of the American Revolution. Antecedent causes inevitably led to the awful results in both cases; and, though Gov. ROBINSON's researches may not as yet have conducted him to the discovery, yet it is an incontestable fact, which history will record and fasten forever on her indelible pages,—that Abolition was the Potential provocation to Secession; Abolition menaced for forty long years; Abolition as fatal to the Constitution and the Union as Secession itself.

But we are not inclined to adverse criticism on Gov. ROBINSON's Message. We believe him to be a gentleman, a patriot and an honest man. The errors of his Message are the natural fruit of his political associations and prejudiced education. We have faith that experience (for he is neither an educated nor practised statesman) will redeem him from false impressions and positions, for we know he is as independent-minded as he is honest-hearted. And on the whole, even if we were inclined to criticism, candor compels us to the acknowledgment that the merits far outweigh in importance and effect the demerits of his Message.

## THE NEWS.

The most important news of the week may be summed up as follows:—The great expedition of GEN. SHERMAN, destined for land attack on Vicksburg, was landed a short distance up the Yazoo river, some 15 or 20 miles back Vicksburg, having been transported there in Sixty steamers convoyed by several gunboats. The army at once marched against the Confederate fortifications, but after severals days terribly hard fighting and sustaining heavy losses in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and materials of war, were repulsed and retreated to their transports. In the meantime, the Federals gunboats, after seeing Sherman's army landed, proceeded up the river, hunting a fight, expecting to destroy some ship yards and the military works protecting the same. They were accommodated with a fight and were repulsed. The fleet of transports with the remnant of Sherman's army at last accounts were slowly working their way up the Mississippi river for Memphis and had reached Napoleon, Ark.; twenty of the vessels we learn from private advices, being filled with wounded. Gen. Banks from New Orleans did not effect a junction, as was expected, with Sherman at Vicksburg; and indeed it is supposed that he will have to make a terrible fight at Port Hudson before he can pass that strongly fortified place, supported as it is also by a large land army.

For several days in succession the Federal newspapers reported the probable capture of Springfield, Mo., by a Confederate force under Gen. Marmaduke. It was added, also, that a Federal force (Mo. State troops) sent for the relief of Springfield, on reaching there, sent a flag of truce to the Confederate Commander, which resulted in their going over to and joining the Confederate standard. But the latest news contradicts all this, and says Springfield was not captured by the rebels at all. What the real truth is, we are yet to learn.

One of the most signal events of the war was a naval fight in the bay of Galveston, the rebels attacking both by land and water. The result was, that the Federal iron-clad, Harriet Lane, after nearly all her crew were killed, surrendered; that another U. S. vessel, the ——— for fear of capture, was blown up by her own officers, Commodore Renshaw and others blown up with her, and that the four remaining Federal vessels fled, leaving the city in the hands of Gen. Magruder, who has thus added to the laurels of Big Bethel, the re-conquest of the chief city of Texas.

In Tennessee, the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg are confronting each other in sullen inactivity, between Murfreesboro and Tallahoma, at which last named place the Confederates are entrenched in a position of unusual natural strength. Perhaps both armies are too much employed by their late conflicts, to resume any very heavy active operations.

Grant's army seems to be checked somewhere on the line of the Railroad, which was destroyed in his rear, threatening loss of communication and supplies, between Holly Springs and Memphis. All quiet as usual on the Potomac and Rappahannock, Burnside's main army still lying at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, making no movements, save small reconnoitering parties.—Rumors of heavy expeditions on the Southern coast are afloat, but we know too little of them to give any definite account.

Adieu to the Republican Party. The Guardian, hitherto an earnest Republican paper, published at Patterson, New Jersey, and edited by O. Vanderhooven, known as the "Pasciac Dutchman," who stamped that State for Lincoln in 1860, bids adieu to the Republican party as follows:—"We cut loose from the Republican party because the testament of their origin is finished and the book is closed. No other has been opened that we are a party to. The cohesion of the spots, and the plentitude of power in which the little men now made great, revel and become arrogant, we have no part nor lot in. \* \* \* We abandon no broken down and defeated organization on account of fallen fortunes and desperate prospects, but on the high tide of prosperity, with a paper currency of wonderful fecundity, reaching higher and stooping lower than that of any other scheme of the most visionary dreamer. With the writ of habeas corpus suspended in States known to be loyal and at peace with the government. With Provost Marshals in every State, above and beyond State law, and an army and a navy such as the world has never seen. With a people for patience and self-abnegation, the absolute monarch of the most irresponsible age could not have anything more to wish for. Riches and honors, or what passes for such, are in the hands of the party as a party, whose ranks we to-day, as journalists, abandon for the purer, and as we believe the truer path of duty."

Congress has passed a bill extending till March, the time within which unstemmed debts and other conveyances may be validly executed. The impossibility of procuring stamps in many sections of the country makes such an extension a matter of necessity.

Three or four steam war vessels have been ordered in pursuit of the Alabama. Meanwhile advices have been received showing that six more confederate war steamers have been fitted out in British ports, and paid for in confederate cotton bonds.

The new Government bakery in the course of construction at Jeffersonville, Indiana, will soon be completed. The machinery is already on the ground. This new bakery will have capacity to supply sixty thousand pounds of bread daily.

There are said to be 15,000 Tennesseans in the Federal army.

## The Doings in Congress.

We do not think proper to incumber our columns and thus vex our readers, with all the formal details of the action in Congress. For the most part, the negro, bigger, nigger, seems to engage the thoughts of the predominating Yankee Abolition majority in that body, once properly called the National Legislature, now the bigotted representatives of a fanatical section. Yes, the everlasting nig-nig-nigger, is the great open theme of their "windy suspiration and forced breath," while in fact another subject equally, nay more earnestly, absorbs their secret and more silent thoughts—a subject ever dear and paramount with the Yankees—the subject, namely, of the almighty dol-dol-dollar. The dol-dol-dollar is now, what the dime was formerly, the unit of the Yankees; and hundreds and thousands and millions of dol-dol-dollars, are come to be now their common terms of quantity. They don't say as much about the dol-dol-dollar as they do about the nig-nig-nigger; for the simple reason that stunning the public ear with the cry of nig-nig-nigger, will carry the eyes of the people to their abstractions from the Treasury of the dol-dol-dollar—and sooth, the Yankee, in such cases, is very willing to be stone-blind by the light of the sun. Although they make a loud and lugubrious noise in public over the nig-nig-nigger, they do a much heavier business over the dol-dol-dollar, Yankee-like, in secrecy and silence, Abolition is a theme to be ventilated before the public. Any body may have, for the asking, even without the asking, and, moreover, in spite of deprecations, any amount of first rate Abolition rhetoric, such as it is, from any number of Yankee Abolition stumpers, demagogues, congressmen, clergymen, lecturers, professors and school masters, at the price of a dime per head to the listeners, or even for nothing, provided the orators may be permitted in secrecy and silence to fob his dol-dol-dollars out of the profits of iniquitous jobs and fraudulent contracts for furnishing shoes shingled between the soles with wood-shavings, and coats made of "shoddy"—shoddy being cloth made of old rotten rags torn by machinery—into a semblance of wool and woven over again, but of such flimsy texture as scarcely to hold the stitches while the garment is being put together. The nigger has a countenance which Yacke sagacity knows attracts the admiration of mankind. His dark features are the more admirable in broad sun-light. Hence his beaming picture is forever openly exhibited by the calculating skill of Yankee showmen and Yankee artists. But their idea of the doings of men with the dollar is, that they should be considered secret and confidential—at least, as much so as possible. The bright rays reflected from the disks of shining silver and gold coins, and even the pleasing hues of Treasury green-backs, are best appreciated in the shade, by your discreet and considerate Yankee.

There are in progress in Congress, bills for the issue of \$900,000,000 of government bonds, payable at long term; \$300,000,000 of bonds bearing about half-interest (about 3½ per cent) designed to float as currency; and \$300,000,000 of Treasury notes like those now in circulation; making in all an additional indebtedness on the part of the government of Fifteen Hundred Millions of Dollars. There are some other propositions for other purposes (one of which is to furnish small change) to authorize the issue of other bonds, notes or shipusters, for the trifling sums of fifty, a hundred, or two hundred millions, as may be deemed convenient by our honest and economical Secretary of the Treasury—all which will doubtless pass—for the President and Mrs. Grimesley and many other friends have still unfilled carpet sacks, and every Congressman has five hundred patriotic constituents with respectably-sized pocket-books and satchels, whose mouths, like that of the horse-leech's daughter are vociferously vocal with the cry of "give"! "give"! "give" us more greenbacks.

The great recent excitement in the price of gold is supposed by some to have been produced, at least in part, by these enormous financial schemes in Congress, aggravated probably by the frequent reverses of the Federal armies of late. It is one of the tricks of trade to call this excitement a rise in the price of gold, though every man of sense knows it only means a decline in the value of paper—a depreciation of government credit, bonds, treasury notes, &c., &c. And this tendency to depreciation, besides the causes above specified, is accelerated by the grave fear, which begins to be openly avowed by honest and sensible men in business circles, that all forms of government issues, whether bonds or notes, will in the end, either from military or financial necessity, be wholly or partially repudiated!—With the history of England before us, the least we may expect is, that all these issues will be consolidated and funded at a very low rate, with no provision for the certain redemption of anything but the low rate of interest—no one expecting the actual payment of the principal. Just as it was in England, and just so, or more so, may it be here.

Propositions are also pending in Congress to grant many millions of dollars in aid of negro emancipation in Missouri, Maryland, and the so-called new State of Western Virginia, lately cut out by a rude species of Yankee surgery from the side of the Old Dominion. The fanatics in Congress will no doubt pass all the measures; and the next thing following, will be the offer of a similar and larger bribe to Kentucky for the

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly met at Frankfort on the 8th inst. We present below so much of the proceedings as we deem interesting to our reader.

### IN THE HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the relief of those who have been brought to want by the rebellion.

Mr. Wolfe offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That those portions of the Governor's message which relate to the subject of the emancipation of slaves in the State of Kentucky, and the proclamation issued on the 1st of January, by the President, be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A bill to amend the charter of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company passed.

Mr. Allen offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the President of the United States be requested to restore Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., to his former position in the army of the nation; and that he be urged to attend to his rapid promotion.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. J. W. Anderson, offered the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky hereby enters her solemn protest to the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued on the first day of January, 1863, because it is unconstitutional, and if designed as a war measure, is both unwise and impolitic.

2. Resolved, That the President of the United States, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, has no power given him by the Constitution, either by proclamation, manifesto, or edict, or in any other way, to emancipate or liberate the slaves of any one whatever; and all such power, when assumed, is without any right whatever, and therefore null and void.

3. Resolved, That the loyal people of the United States intend to put down this wicked rebellion at the cost of whatsoever of blood and treasure it may require, but at the same time they intend to preserve, inviolate, that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States, and leave no precedent for any one in after life to take from them any of their rights.

4. Resolved, That slavery in the United States is peculiarly and exclusively a State institution, the control of which has never been given to the General Government; and any State now, or after this rebellion shall have been put down, that has heretofore emancipated her slaves, may again, in her organic law, incorporate said institution, and now foster and protect slavery without the consent of the general Government.

5. Resolved, That the Union and the Constitution must and shall be maintained.

Mr. Underwood offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing all executions which may issue upon judgments obtained at the same term of any court, against the same defendant, upon the same footing, so as to divide the proceeds of any sale of such defendant's property pro rata among the several plaintiffs in the different executions; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing lands sold under attachment and judgments, or decrees of a chancellor, to be re-sold in the same manner as lands sold under execution; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

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